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ARBITRATION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL  
AND CHINA.

The President of the United States of Brazil and His Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to conclude an arbitration convention in application of the principles enounced in Articles 15 to 19 and 21 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899, and in Articles 37 to 40 and 42 of the Convention signed in the same city of The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of Brazil, Mr. M. C. Goncalves Pereira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China and to Japan;

His Majesty, the Emperor of China, Mr. Lien Fang, Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs;

Who, being duly authorized, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of Third Parties: it being further understood that, if one of the two Contracting Parties prefer it, all arbitration resulting from the present Convention shall be submitted to a Head of a State, to a friendly Government, or one or more arbitrators chosen outside the list of the Tribunal of the Hague.

ARTICLE II.

In each individual case the High Contracting Parties before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, to other arbitrators or to a sole arbitrator, shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrator or arbitrators and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal or the choice of an arbitrator or of arbitrators, as well as the rules of the procedure.

It is understood that with respect to the United States of Brazil, such

special agreement will be made by the President of the Republic with the consent of the National Congress, and with respect to the Chinese Empire, by the Emperor in such form and under such conditions as he shall deem necessary or convenient.

### ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. If it is not denounced six months before the expiration of this period it will continue to remain in force for a new period of five years and so successively.

### ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention will be ratified after the legal formalities in the two countries have been observed, and the ratifications will be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro as soon as possible.

The present convention is drawn up in the Portuguese, Chinese and French languages. Four copies have been prepared. In case of disagreement, the French text alone shall be authoritative.

In testimony whereof we, the above-named plenipotentiaries, have signed the present convention and affixed our seals thereto.

Done at Peking the third of August, one thousand nine hundred and nine, corresponding to the eighteenth day of the sixth moon of the first year of Hsüan Tung.

(Signed) M. C. GONCALVES PEREIRA.  
LIEN FANG.

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### TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, MODIFYING THEIR FRONTIERS ON LAKE MERIM AND THE JAGUARÃO RIVER AND ESTABLISHING GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION IN THOSE PLACES.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, with a view to render closer and closer their ancient friendship and to develop the relations of commerce and neighborliness between the two peoples, have resolved, upon the initiative of the Brazilian Government, to revise and modify the stipulations relative to the frontier